
*Szymon Ostrowski*¹

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AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM AND HISTORICAL THEMES IN JOE BIDEN'S SELECTED 2022 SPEECHES ON WAR IN UKRAINE

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ABSTRACT: “American exceptionalism and historical themes in Joe Biden’s selected 2022 speeches on war in Ukraine” is a study of three 2022 speeches given by the United States of America in context of Russian aggression on Ukraine. An author’s goal is to establish does Joe Biden’s speeches contain any remarks on nationalistic idea of American exceptionalism in context of war in Ukraine and what is the correlation between contents of addresses and its audiences. The paper was written to prove that motives and themes such as American exceptionalism, Manifest destiny and Pax Americana are present in remarks even if their topic is European Affairs. In terms of relation contents-audience, research was conducted to determine what relations there are and what influence them.

INTRODUCTION

With gain of the importance of the United States of America through early decades of the 20th Century, more attention to the US President’s was paid. In the aftermath of World War One Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points for peace proved to be influential address, setting a stage for peace talks in 1918 (*President Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Points (1918)*, 2022). One of the best remem-

¹ Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń; ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3592-4409, szymonostrowski9707@gmail.com.

bered and emotional speeches that the American President would give was Ronald Reagan's 1987 remarks on East-West Relations at the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin (*Remarks on East-West Relations at the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin*, n.d.). It is a speech that won hearts and minds of Cold War-Era people by sentence: "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"

In the age of globalization and fast exchange of information but also in research on the US history many pay attention to domestic remarks, even the smallest. "New Frontier" speech by John F. Kennedy was made by him when he was just a presidential candidate in year 1960, yet it would be a blueprint for some aspects of American politics of the 1960s ("*The New Frontier*," *Acceptance Speech of Senator John F. Kennedy, Democratic National Convention, 15 July 1960* | *JFK Library*, n.d.). In a time of 2022 Russian invasion on Ukraine, experts, politicians and ordinary people can analyze with great caution words of the President Joe Biden, who talks about American help for Ukrainians in grand, historical speeches, remarks in Congress and on press conferences.

Important parts of speeches by the US Presidents are references to history and American state and culture. Yet, abroad Presidents tried and still try to appeal to their audiences by referring to their heritage, or simply history and importance. The main goal of this paper is to establish importance and specifics of those references on an example of selected 2022 speeches by Joe Biden. In context of Russian-Ukrainian war and Joe Biden's media activity, one can as a question, are those references, both to American and the World history, present in Biden's remarks? Are his speeches marked by idea of American exceptionalism, historical doctrine of the United States' destiny to be great and powerful? If so, what purpose of those remarks could be? On what events, figures and themes his emphasis was put on? By answering those questions hypothesis of this paper can be formed: referencing and basing on history and national pride is a natural rhetoric figure for any politician, so obviously Joe Biden have to use them. What is important, one have to assume that kind of references and referenced topics differ in relation to the President's audience that even in the day of global news can differ heavily.

In order to confirm or deny the hypothesis the set of questions was prepared as a research tool. The questions are: What is character of ana-

lyzed speech? To whom the speech is addressed to? What are the circumstances of giving the speech? What historical figures and events Joe Biden refers to? Is American exceptionalism present in Mr. Biden's remarks in both American and European context? What is the correlation between circumstances, audience and character of the speech and its contents?

Every question is paired-up with its own answer, research hypothesis. Analyzed speeches, research population were chosen according to subjective criteria and time frame of 2022 Russian Invasion on Ukraine. The chosen speeches are February 24th "Remarks on Russia's Unprovoked and Unjustified Attack on Ukraine", March 1st State of the Union Address and March 25th "Remarks on the United Efforts of the Free World to Support the People of Ukraine" from Warsaw. The first speech has rather working character, while two other are ceremonial. In all cases speeches are addressed to the US citizens, yet the first remark is a press conference, so its audience primarily is journalists. State of the Union Address is presented in Congress, so the main listeners are Congressmen. Remarks made in Warsaw were written for people of Warsaw, Poland and Ukraine and their governments. All three speeches were delivered in context of Russian aggression on Ukraine.

IDEA OF AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM

To fully comprehend significance of history and America's greatness as a motive in political speeches, an introduction to idea of American exceptionalism is needed. Author of this article considers it to be both national myth influencing the United States' culture like e.g. "Christ of Nations" in Poland and a claim that influences American politics since its establishment in the 18th Century. It is because its presence can be found both in American fiction and in political actions of American governments.

An idea of the United States as a country destined to be "a beacon of righteousness" and the greatest nation of all can be traced from many sources. Historians are keen to point out that the USA started its existence straight as a republic, not kingdom or any other system known in Europe and because of that, its people had a space to expand and develop as

a citizens and human beings. One of those people was Alexis de Tocqueville, French writer, historian and political scientist living in the 19th Century. As he points out in his two-part book “On Democracy in America” from 1835 and 1840, because of their religion, European heritage and their land that awaits to be discovered, Americans developed very “straight-forward minds” that allow them to avoid distractions from economic profits and political well-being of republic (de Tocqueville, 2006).

Another idea that incubates belief that Americans are a nation of exceptional people is Manifest Destiny, idea just a few years younger than Tocqueville’s “On Democracy in America”. The author of Manifest Destiny is John O’Sullivan, American journalist supporting American aggressive external politics towards Mexico and other powers in region. O’Sullivan was more interested in justification of the United States expansion than describing new and complex political doctrine, though one can sum Manifest Destiny as Americans’ right to territorial and political expansion supported by numerous themes. According to Robert Miller, the first one is American people’s “special virtues”. That can be understood as Tocqueville’s idea of American being in between of Europe, New World and Christianity. The second claim is urge to reshape “wild west” from its contemporary state into land similar to “civilized” East Coast. That also can be found in “On Democracy in America”, as an “enterprising” mindset of Americans. The third theme of Manifest Destiny is “destiny from God” or “responsibility to God to accomplish a mission” being the second theme (Miller, 2006, p. 120). This can be related to the significance of Christianity to American society of the age and a view of Americans as Protestants or Puritans, men and women influenced by religion in their pursuit after greatness (Lepore, 2020, p. 188).

The third very important source for American exceptionalism can be works of American historian Frederick Jackson Turner, author of frontier thesis and influential 1893 essay “Significance of the Frontier in American History”. In Turner’s belief process of “winning the West” and colonization of the frontier was a significant factor shaping America, its economy, democracy and society. According to frontier thesis, Americans are destined to be great and they are “new men”, because they are in fact Europe-

ans changed into something new through conquest and process of America's expansion. Turner argues also, that great amount of land to settle made people ambitious and frontier's threats and lawlessness made them brave and able to defend themselves (Czepil & Turner, 2014). In terms of politics and dependence of a citizen from the government, Turner argues, that man should be and in fact is individual in opposition toward government. In general, frontier thesis proved to be very influential and there was no serious criticism to it until the 1940s and development of counter-thesis by researchers such as Patricia Limerick in the 1980s. Until then, the whole western genera based on assumption that Wild West in general was an exceptional moment in history of the World and should be celebrated as crucial for Americans (Limerick, 1987, p. 27).

According to that, there can be formed definition of American exceptionalism as an idea based on facts from American history and it's distinctness from other nations and countries. Main theme of American exceptionalism is that due unique experiences and circumstances, Americans developed traits of character that make them venturous and adventurous people destined to be great. This destiny can be explained by Christianity, mission from God or ambitions itself. Uniqueness of Americans can be also related to their relation with government and their political system. Americans are perfect republicans working to better their society not to serve their rulers, what makes them perfectly free men and women.

Of course, this kind of explanation can be applied to any nation in the world. Looking at American exceptionalism today, it has no political sense due to popularity of democracy. In 1700s and in 1800s the United States could be seen as unique among states of the world that were mostly monarchies with some elements of parliametarism. Today the USA is a democracy one of many. Also, historical sake is an invalid argument because it can apply to every country in the world. For example, many European countries experienced division on smaller political organisms and then unification, which was a typical situation for Medieval Age. Yet, Germany and Italy had its unifications on the 19th Century which make them unique, definitely more diverse inside than other countries (*Unification of German States – Countries – Office of the Historian*, n.d.), (*Unification of Italian States – Countries – Office of the Historian*, n.d.). In sum, one can say that

in the past American exceptionalism had some political and historical basis, but today its validation is practically only spiritual. Also, its support for expansion and political importance brings an assumption that it can be political tool for American imperialism, idea of unbound American influence all over the world. Of course, paper's topic is not to condemn or praise the United States for its international actions.

REMARKS ON RUSSIA'S UNPROVOKED AND UNJUSTIFIED ATTACK ON UKRAINE

The very first address that Joe Biden made about Russian attack on Ukraine is press conference form February 24th 2022. Character of this statement is defined by shock and urgency of the situation. One can assume that audience made of journalists makes the President's speech rather brief and strict, basing on facts in other words, direct.

Very first paragraphs of the text express Mr Biden's attitude toward Russia and Vladimir Putin. He is hostile and strict. Also, he poses as a force of peace, together with NATO alliance:

He rejected every good-faith effort the United States and our Allies and partners made to address our mutual security concerns through dialogue to avoid needless conflict and avert human suffering. (Biden, 2022a)

It is very clear establishment of the sides in this conflict. Even if Americans weren't attacked and the war doesn't concern them, Biden picks a side for the United States instead to be "concerned" but neutral. What is more, he expresses that American intelligence was aware of the attack and warned Ukraine and rest of the world too: "For weeks — for weeks, we have been warning that this would happen. And now it's unfolding largely as we predicted." (Biden, 2022a) He also adds: "Putin is the aggressor. Putin chose this war. And now he and his country will bear the consequences." (Biden, 2022a).

If examining those three paragraphs in the spirit of American exceptionalism one can find the message about excellence of American spies

and agents who were able to discover Putin's evil plan. Also, information was passed further in order to warn other countries and to build one front to prevent an unjust aggression. Failure of peace talks put on ill-willed adversary makes Americans some sort of noble guardians of the world and peace loving nations. This narration can be linked to Toucqueville's idea of American focused on the Republic's well-being expanded through experiences of the 20th Century on the whole world. In other words, Joe Biden presented in the beginning of his speech an idea of the United States as the "world gendarme" and Russia as a threat to "Pax Americana" idea of peace guarded by Americans as the first power in the world (*Pax Americana*, n.d.). It can be linked prominently with both Manifest destiny and turnerian excellence of Americans. God and fortune made the USA "shepherd of nations" but Russia's evil doing make them fail. But what is also important, attack is predestinated to fail, because it is against destiny.

Further, the President explains what actions his country is going to take in nearest future:

Today, I'm authorizing additional strong sanctions and new limitations on what can be exported to Russia.

This is going to impose severe costs on the Russian economy, both immediately and over time.

We have purposefully designed these sanctions to maximize the long-term impact on Russia and to minimize the impact on the United States and our Allies.

And I want to be clear: The United States is not doing this alone. For months, we've been building a coalition of partners representing well more than half of the global economy. (Biden, 2022a).

Interesting, though absent in American exceptionalism motive of the speech is idea of "America and her allies". Biden wants to point out strongly, that what he does is coordinated with other leaders of friendly states. That makes the world of American excellence more globalized. There is not American and its enemies but America, allies and enemies. Although, because of the earliest stage of conflict or unsure about social support, Biden focuses in his speech on help through economic sanctions. Through

words such as “strong”, “severe” or “maximize” and “long term”, the President tries to build an image of his actions as determined, and to present the United States’ response as swift and harmful for Putin’s regime (Biden, 2022a).

Further, Biden lets himself to use some pathos and themes such as historical justice and liberty:

When the history of this era is written, Putin’s choice to make a totally unjustifiable war on Ukraine will have left Russia weaker and the rest of the world stronger.

Liberty, democracy, human dignity – these are the forces far more powerful than fear and oppression. They cannot be extinguished by tyrants like Putin and his armies. They cannot be erased by people – from people’s hearts and hopes by any amount of violence and intimidation. They endure. (Biden, 2022a).

Again, American leader uses in his speech themes from American exceptionalism and Manifest destiny but in far literal way. The way of democracy and civil liberties is the only right way, so Russia is designed to fail time and time again. It is also a recall to World War II, because themes such as human rights and democracy were extremely prominent in contemporary American propaganda. Good example of that kind of pieces of propaganda can be “Four Freedoms” posters by artist Norman Rockwell that were inspired by Biden’s predecessor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Rockwell et al., 1999, p. 95).

The speech is ended by address to God himself (Biden, 2022a). That obviously was used to intensify significance of statement in general. It is still in a frame of American exceptionalism to point out Americans’ Christianity and its significance for American culture circle. Again, as researchers point out, it is important for American politics to address Christianity, even if it is not prominent in public life.

Address of the February 24th 2022, even if short, is rather rich in content regarding American exceptionalism. There are addresses to religion, American destiny to be the world leaders, and rather new idea of alliance of states, absent in original understanding of American excellence. On the

other hand, the speech contains no addresses and recalls to American or world history, they are absent. The explanation can be character of the address itself. It was a press conference, not an address to the nation. This is why, besides of big words about peace and the US actions, the text of speech contains plain facts and statements and limited rhetoric figures and references to culture and history. For journalists facts and statements are the most important, and that is why Joe Biden decided to keep any “historical” words to himself. Instead, he uses specific adjectives to stir up emotions of the listeners. It can be said that this remark isn’t solemn because it couldn’t and shouldn’t be because it wouldn’t be practical and substantial at all.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS AS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY

Due to Article II, Section III, Clause 1 of the Constitution, the President of the United States is obliged to present to Congress his remarks on condition of the state (*U.S. Senate: Constitution of the United States*, 2021). What is interesting, those were always written texts delivered to those, whom it may concern, no annual speeches. That was changed in 1913 when Thomas Woodrow Wilson started to deliver those addresses in person during festive joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives (*State of the Union Address | US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives*, n.d.).

This custom is carried to this day, and now paper will focus on March 1st, 2022 Joe Biden’s State of the Union Address. The speech was delivered just a few days after Russian aggression on Ukraine and remarks on the attack by Joe Biden. State of the Union was written with Congressmen and women also fellow Americans. That is why, matter of Ukraine is just a portion of longer speech while the rest of it is focused on internal affairs of the United States such as economy and healthcare. Still, because of celebratory character of the speech and event in general, it can be expected that Mr. Biden remarks’ will contain recalls to history and America’s mission for peace.

Very first words of the speech are addressing fact of the war in Ukraine (Biden, 2022b). As Biden points out, the meeting he and all gathered meets with an obligation to fight tyranny and to make sure that freedom and democracy will triumph. Later he explains he has in mind Putin's regime and Ukrainian effort to defend their country. Biden even says: "He [Putin] thought he could roll into Ukraine and the world would roll over. Instead, he met with a wall of strength he never anticipated or imagined. He met the Ukrainian people." (Biden, 2022b). This remark is truly unique, because it lacks any element of American exceptionalism, it rather celebrates heroism of different nation, that was not urged to action by Americans in any way. Instead, it is praised as historically right and just:

Throughout our history, we've learned this lesson: When dictators do not pay a price for their aggression, they cause more chaos; they keep moving; and the costs, the threats to the America — and America, to the world keeps rising. (Biden, 2022b).

It is a strong reference to the 20th Century's European powers and their appeasements toward Adolph Hitler. Biden compares Putin to the Nazi leader and praises Ukrainians for being diligent students of history.

Still, Biden wants Americans to pose as them too. Next he points out that NATO was established in the same goal in mind, to fight dictators and political systems that are oppressive toward their citizens and pose a threat to the world. For the President it is a sign of the United States are able to learn on the mistakes of the others what makes them better among the nations of the world. He also points out that according to him, the United States are the force that unify Europe. "[...] I spent countless hours unifying our European allies." (Biden, 2022b). That kind of remark puts the United States in the role of guarantor of peace in the world, again a "shepherd of nations" or "world's gendarme".

Americans also want to pose as factual saviors of the world by their actions on petroleum market:

Tonight, I can announce the United States has worked with 30 other countries to release 60 million barrels of oil from reserves around the

world. America will lead that effort, releasing 30 million barrels of our own Strategic Petroleum Reserve. And we stand ready to do more if necessary, united with our Allies. (Biden, 2022b).

All of this is presented as action aimed to help ordinary American citizens but also a move that will be beneficial for all democratic states, allies of America. Still, this camp is not very solid. As Mr. Biden thinks “[...] democracies are rising to the moment and the world is clearly choosing the side of peace and security”. He has in mind a war between freedom and oppression, that Ukraine is the first battlefield. Again, he praises Ukrainians for “picking the right side” and defending themselves from Russians. Still, it has to be pointed out that Ukraine is carrying self-defense and Joe Biden cleverly uses that fact to build up a narration about war of liberty and dictators, in which the USA will be one of the most important forces of good (Biden, 2022b).

Further, the speech focuses on internal affairs of the USA, like struggles caused by COVID-19 pandemics or America-China rivalry. Still, the text contains many recalls to “better days”, hardship of the past and symbols of America’s greatness. Even if unrelated to Ukraine, there are two parts that deserve additional analysis. One is a fragment, where the President calls the United States “the torch of liberty” that attracted immigrants through ages. This figure of speech is obviously a recall to the Statue of Liberty welcoming ships coming to New York City harbor. But in symbolic plan, the US according to Joe Biden is a beacon of righteousness and welfare in darkness of poverty and colonial and monarchic exploitation (Biden, 2022b).

The other statement is that “[...] [Americans are] the only nation on Earth that has always turned every crisis we’ve faced into an opportunity, the only nation that can be defined by a single word: possibilities.” (Biden, 2022b). It is another recall to America’s special place in human history. The United States are not only the torch of liberty and welfare. Their people are exceptional. Or even exceptional in an American way. They are the most capable and smart enough to constantly win and develop. Naturally, it is a part of American exceptionalism to deliver such idealistic and nationalistic statements basing on romanticized view of the American

West. That makes Joe Biden's 2022 State of the Union Address overall a speech that bases on idea of American exceptionalism, turnerian Americanism and "special virtues" that O'Sullivan placed in Manifest Destiny.

REMARKS ON THE UNITED EFFORTS OF THE FREE WORLD TO SUPPORT THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE

The last address analyzed in this paper is speech delivered by Mr. Biden on NATO and the rest of free world in order to help Ukraine in its war effort. Remarks were given during visit in Poland, March 26th 2022. Because of that, this speech becomes more unique than previous two. Both Remarks on Russia's attack on Ukraine and State of the Union Address were broadcasted all around the world, but their primary receivers were Americans. This time however, the address was given in Warsaw to people of Poland and Ukrainian refugees. That lets to make an assumption that elements of American exceptionalism will be eclipsed by more historical recalls and references that will fit grandiose moment of the US President's visit in Poland.

It is so, because Joe Biden decided to quote in the very first words of his address pope John Paul II, very important figure for Polish culture and history. John Paul II is always linked with great moral support provided during Polish protests of the 1980s and collapse of the Iron Curtain. "Be not afraid" Biden says, to comfort both Poles and Ukrainians afraid of their dear and escalation of the war in Ukraine. Along with Polish pope, Biden recalls Lech Wałęsa, a face of fight with Communism all around the world (Biden, 2022c).

Later Biden says:

But we emerged anew in the great battle for freedom: a battle between democracy and autocracy, between liberty and repression, between a rules-based order and one governed by brute force." (Biden, 2022c).

This is another reference to the past put on contemporary affairs. Biden compares 2022 war between Russians and Ukrainians to fights between

democratic world and Communist Bloc, as well to Allied Forces and Axis. The President points out that Poland and Ukraine both are part of that struggle. Warsaw Uprising is pointed out and compared to contemporary war. All of this is wrapped out by recall to Madeline Albright, the first female US Secretary of State. In sum, the US, Ukraine and Poland are part of democratic coalition fighting with Russia that stands for oppression and injustice. Biden names values of the Free World that can be linked with American exceptionalism: “[...] the rule of law; free and fair elections; the freedom to speak, to write, and to assemble; the freedom to worship as one chooses; freedom of the press.” (Biden, 2022c). To make statement clear, Biden sum it up with words: “Every generation has had to defeat democracy’s mortal foes” making fight with Vladimir Putin more personal, historic and important (Biden, 2022c).

Overall, recurring theme of the address is linking war in Ukraine with the Cold War, as a continuation of a conflict that implicitly is between the US and Russia. Because of that, words that America stands with Ukraine are literal, they carry more weight. Also, Mr. Biden condemns democracies that diminish “essential democratic principles”. He names none but he probably has in mind Hungary and Poland and their governments conflicted with the European Union. To talk to them, Biden quotes another historical figure, Abraham Lincoln who has said that “right makes might” (Biden, 2022c).

Still, Biden lets himself to compare American power with Russian. He uses very simple rhetoric tricks. Firstly, he points out that numerous companies and corporations left Russia as a market. The President decides to link America with McDonald’s, fast food restaurants’ chain that since decades try to pose as family-friendly and in fact is one of the biggest symbols of the United States. Secondly, worth of one dollar is compared to worth of one ruble at the day. “It takes about 200 rubles to equal one dollar”, Biden says with exaggeration, because at the day one ruble was worth one cent (*US Dollar to Russian Ruble Exchange Rate Chart* | Xe, n.d.). Thirdly, American leader calls help to Ukraine “sacred obligation”, making a linking between the Free World’s efforts and God’s will, so important in American exceptionalism (Biden, 2022c).

After that, Biden turns to Russian people, hoping to reach them. He points out the great deeds and suffering of Russians during World War II. However, he decides to compare terrible memories of siege of Leningrad to actions of Russians, putting them on the place of Nazis and making Ukrainian war effort the just one (Biden, 2022c). This kind of statement can be very harmful to Russians whose memory of World War II is very strong and Russians consider themselves heroes of that war, even if they too committed numerous war crimes at the time (McGlynn, 2021). The address is more dramatic than its punch line, that Putin backs Russia up to 19th century.

The speech ends up with another reference to the Cold War:

Let's remember: The hammer blow that brought down the Berlin Wall, the might that lifted the Iron Curtain were not the words of a single leader; it was the people of Europe who, for decades, fought to free themselves. (Biden, 2022c).

It is another warning for Russia that dares to underestimate Ukraine's love to liberty and qualities of freedom. Russia is on the wrong side of the history and is predestinated to fail, as the Soviet Union failed. The whole address is wrapped up by last recall of John Paul II (Biden, 2022c).

As it was said, the Warsaw remarks are more unique than other analyzed speeches. It is because most of its weight is put rather on Eastern Europe's history and experiences than on American exceptionalism. It is present in the speech in fragments that diminish Russia in general or that describe common values of America and Ukraine. Still, it is not that prominent as historical references and recalls of prominent figures of world and American history, Karol Wojtyła, Madelie Albrught and Abraham Lincoln. This shift is caused by shift in audience of the speech. Polish officials, citizens and Ukrainians would not appreciate an hour-long speech on America's greatness.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper definitely confirms its hypothesis that Joe Biden's remarks can vary in amount of nationalistic and historical themes depending on circumstances and audience of given speech. Also, the point that the President's addresses are containing themes of American exceptionalism was confirmed. Recurring themes of Biden's speeches are: America's greatness, historical fight with tyrannies, God and faith in mild forms and connection of modern times to the Cold War that isn't ended.

Press conference from February 2022 has working character and its listeners are mostly journalists who have to rework the address into news material. This is why Mr. Biden is rather strict and focused on actions and fact. His reliance on American exceptionalism is fade and there are no point outs of historical parallels. State of the Union address by its annual nature is way more festive event and this is why reliance on nationalistic, exceptional themes in that remark is very deep, but history plays secondary role in a speech as a whole. Political themes are more important to reach congressmen and congresswomen as well Americans listening to it. Remarks made in Warsaw on the other hand rely more on history and less on nationalistic themes, but they still are present in it. Again, audience made of Europeans miss cultural background to understand idea of Manifest Destiny and American exceptionalism. Besides, as nationalistic themes, if more prominent, they would be offensive and inappropriate. This is why historical figures, history and symbols that Biden uses are mostly European, or very basic. For instance, he decides to use quotes of John Paul II and Abraham Lincoln, and illustrates America's prominence with McDonald's.

In context of Russian-Ukrainian war, Biden seems to globalize idea of American exceptionalism by making exceptional not only the United States, but also its allies, especially Ukraine. Ukrainians in fight with Russia somehow carry on with the Cold War, which for Biden make them exceptional guardians of liberty and democracy, yet his state is still and "shepherd of nations". That makes idea of Manifest Destiny still American idea in its core, though not impossible to transfer on other states. One has to remember that it would work only in American context. Without it, idea

or myth of Manifest Destiny has no sense and this is why all around the world nations have its own ideas like this, like “Poland as Christ of nations”, the 19th Century idea of “resurrection” of Polish state in some form after partitions.

This study can work as some sort of manual of writing great speeches or at least study on nationalism and historical themes in political rhetoric. The one who want to write speeches have to remember that they have some certain audience to reach. An audience that has specific expectations and background that cannot be overlooked. This is why, speech considered to be good have to balance between being informative and being intellectually entertaining by right remarks and right cultural and political background.

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